In the Claims:

Please AMEND the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material having a complex visible wavelength absorption spectrum including multiple identifiable absorption features and which can be identified by examination of ~~its~~ said visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and ~~micronized~~ micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output.

2. (Original) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which the dopant comprises one or more inorganic compounds.

3. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which the dopant comprises one of, or a combination of the elements Barium, Zinc, Lanthanum, Samarium, Lead, Praseodymium, Magnesium, Europium, Strontium, Boron-10, Titanium, Neodymium, Chromium, Holmium, Iron, Thulium, ~~Cesium~~ Caesium, Cadmium, Molybdenum, Antimony, Nickel, Erbium, Tungsten, Lutetium, Cobalt, Tin, Sodium, Potassium, Terbium, in elemental form or as an oxide or salt.

4. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which the dopant is mixed with a quantity of an element or its salt or its oxide with an atomic number greater than 36.

5. (Original) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 4 in which the element or its salt or its oxide is Strontium, Lanthanum or Bismuth.

6. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which the dopant is mixed with ink and the resulting mixture is applied to the document.

7. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1 in which the dopant is fused in a glass.

8. (Original) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 7 in which the glass is made of silicates and/or phosphates and/or borates.

Claim 9 (Cancelled).

10. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1 in which each particle of the micronised fine powder has a diameter of 1-4 μm.

11. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1 in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light to produce a reflectance spectrum with frequency components generated by the dopant and by other reflecting substances contained in the document, said spectrum contains minimal frequency overlap between the components of the spectrum generated by the dopant and that part of the spectrum generated by other substances contained in the document.

12. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1 in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light the absorption features of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum are created at wavelengths to which the human eye is insensitive.

13. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant can be shifted to a higher or lower wavelength.

14. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant can be shifted to a higher or lower wavelength by alteration of the composition of a glass in which it is fused.

15. (Previously Presented) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature as claimed in claim 1, in which the dopant is fused in a glass and in which said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant is alterable by alteration of the reaction temperature and/or pressure at which the glass is made.

16. (Previously Presented) A document provided with a covert security feature by the method of claim 1.

17. (Currently Amended) A dopant for use in providing a document with a covert security feature, said dopant having a complex visible wavelength absorption spectrum including multiple identifiable absorption features and which can be identified by examination of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, comprising one or a combination of the elements Barium, Zinc, Lanthanum, Samarium, ~~Lead~~, Praseodymium, Magnesium, Europium, Strontium, Boron-10, Titanium, Neodymium, Chromium, Holmium, Iron, Thulium, Caesium, Cadmium, Molybdenum, Antimony, Nickel, Erbium, Tungsten, Lutetium, Cobalt, Tin, Sodium, Potassium, Terbium, in elemental form or as an oxide or salt, ~~which can be identified by examination of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation,~~ fused with other elements and ~~micronized~~ micronised into a fine powder, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and which dopant exhibits no UV, visible or stimulated output.

18. (Previously Presented) A method of making a dopant as claimed in claim 17, in which said one or a combination of the elements Barium, Zinc, Lanthanum, Samarium, Lead, Praseodymium, Magnesium, Europium, Strontium, Boron-10, Titanium, Neodymium, Chromium, Holmium, Iron, Thulium, ~~Cesium~~ Caesium, Cadmium, Molybdenum, Antimony, Nickel, Erbium, Tungsten, Lutetium, Cobalt, Tin, Sodium, Potassium, Terbium, in elemental form or as an oxide or salt, is fused in a glass and subsequently micronised.

19. (Currently Amended) A method of making a dopant for use in providing a document with a covert security feature, said dopant having a complex visible wavelength absorption spectrum including multiple identifiable absorption features and which can be identified by examination of ~~its~~ said visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, comprising fusing one or a combination of the elements Barium, Zinc, Lanthanum, Samarium, ~~Lead~~, Praseodymium, Magnesium, Europium, Strontium, Boron-10, Titanium, Neodymium, Chromium, Holmium, Iron, Thulium, Caesium, Cadmium, Molybdenum, Antimony, Nickel, Erbium, Tungsten, Lutetium, Cobalt, Tin, Sodium, Potassium, Terbium, in elemental form or as an oxide or salt, in a glass and subsequently ~~micronizing~~ micronising said glass into a fine powder, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, said dopant exhibiting no UV, visible or stimulated output.

Please add new claims 20 and 21, as follow:

20. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material which can be identified by examination of its visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output, and in which the dopant is fused in a glass.

21. (NEW) A method of providing a document with a covert security feature in which the document is provided with at least one inorganic dopant, the dopant being of a material which can be identified by examination of its visible wavelength absorption spectrum, measured in either reflective or transmissive mode, in response to broad-band visible wavelength photon radiation, in which the dopant is fused with other elements and micronised into a fine powder before being applied to or otherwise incorporated into the document, thereby altering said visible wavelength absorption spectrum of the dopant, and in which the dopant exhibits no UV, visible or IR stimulated output, and in which the dopant is such that, when the document is illuminated with broad-band visible light the absorption features of said visible wavelength absorption spectrum are created at wavelengths to which the human eye is insensitive.